

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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ANMOL SAGAR

RANK - 414

GS MAINS



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HISTORY & CULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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REMARKS

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Section - A

Q1. Compare the Nagara and Dravidian style of Indian temple architecture, while citing major examples of these styles. (10 Marks)

Nagara & Dravida are 2 major styles of Indian ~~archite~~ temple architecture.

Features of Nagara are:-

- * Pancharatan style
- * No boundary walls or water tank
- * Built on raised platform.
- * Pillered porches
- * Absence of mandap & ~~shikhara~~
- * Inner walls of Temples have divided (ventil) walls called raths:
- * They have 3 types of shikharas
- Latina, Vallabhi & Phamsa
- * covered Ambulatory Passageway.
- * Images of Ganga & Yamuna are found outside the garbhagriha.

examples of Nagara style temples are

- * Kandarya Mahadev Temple (Khajurao).
- * Modhera Sun Temple
- * Lingaraja Temple (Odisha).

Remarks

Features of Dravidian style are:-

- * High Boundary walls & presence of water tanks within temples
- * Images of Dwarpat, Mithurs outside garbhgriha
- * They have gopurams at gateways
- * They have vimana only at the main shrine
- * Mandaps and Garbhgriha may be connected with an Antrala.
- * Vimana is pyramidal in shape.
- * These are considered to be an extension of "Dharmaraja rathas" of Pallavas.

Famous temples are:- Brihadeshwara Temple, Aisavasteshwara temple, Gangakondaicholapuram temple

Remarks

Q2. 'Most of the classical dances trace their origin in temples and themed around religious scriptures'. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Bharata's Natyashastra, provides a for theories on dances, which includes the present classical dances of India.

Classical dances are indeed themed around temples & religious scriptures because:-

- * Bharatanatyam aka "Temple dance" ~~was~~ was originally done by Devadasis in Temples.
- * ~~Kattakali~~ Kuchipudi, is highly inspired by Bhagwatpuran & vaishnavite traditions. Further the dancers were initially called as Bhagvathulus.
- * Odissi, is famous for making several postures representing temple sculptures. Several geometrical figures are made during the performances.
- * Kathakali, is highly inspired from Krishnattam, Ramanattam, Ashtapadiattam

Remarks

which are essentially religious texts.

* Sattriya, dance from Assam, was developed by ~~the~~ vaishnav monks. Themes are generally based on vishnu & literary works of Chandidas. ~~Nothing~~

* Manipuri, is considered to be a representation of celestial dance of Shiva & Parvati. Thus does it involve any ~~sanskrit~~ shringar ras

* Mohiniyattam, ~~is~~ a Kerala dance, is considered to be the femine dance of Vishnu

Further all these dance were originally practiced in temples. ~~And~~ Religious texts, sculptures & mythologies were the sources of inspiration

Remarks

Q3. Bhakti movement gave impetus to the growth of vernacular literature in India. Explain. (10 Marks)

Bhakti Movement was a socio-cultural movement.

This movement impacted many art forms such as - Theatre, literature, music etc.

However significant contribution in vernacular literature is noticed :-

* In North India, Both Sarguna & Nirguna Bhakti was seen.

- Kabir ~~recited several~~, Dadu, ~~some~~ they recited several Dohas, which were compiled by their followers. (Brij bhasha)

- Mirabai, devotee of Krishna, wrote many poems. (Rajasthani).

* In western India, contribution to vernacular literature comes from Eknath, Tukaram Ramdas. (Marathi).

Remarks

* In South India, Basवेश्वरा, 12th C. reformer compiled several vachans to propogate the views of Lingayats. Similarly Tamil saints, Alvars & Nayanars ~~contrib~~ also made contributions e.g. Divyaprabhendam.

* Bhakti movement in Eastern India was dominated by Vaishnavism. Here Chaitanya Mahaprabu, Shankrader made contributions in Bengali & Assamese.

This way Bhakti movement boosted the vernacular language, & bringing the masses closer to their ideas.

Remarks

- Q4. Examine the impact of realism on the traditions and techniques that European artists brought to India during 18th and 19th Centuries and highlight, how Indian artists reacted to imperial art. (10 Marks)

English Artists during the 18th & 19th centuries, were inspired from realism which was depicted from their art work.

This can be viewed in their paintings which focused only on:-

- * Naturalistic aspects - Flora & Fauna.
- * Minimal religious description.
- * Focusing on court, markets or picturesque scenes.
- * Usage of Perspectives & water colours in paintings.

Painters like James Noel Patton, ~~John~~ Comstock, depicted the scenes of 1857 revolt, Lucknow siege, "Sink hole tragedy".

Remarks

As a reaction to this Indian artists tried reviving the overt symbolism & stylised narrations in their paintings.

This revivalist trend was led by Abanindranath Tagore, wherein he utilised simple colours to depict idealised figures such - Bharat Mata during Swadeshi movement.

Similar efforts were also made by Rabindranath Tagore

whereas Kishangarh painters relied mainly on their religious themes & didn't allow any European influence to penetrate in their paintings eg Bani Thani.

Therefore Painting in India has seen several styles, which only enhanced the art.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss the contradictions in moderate politics, which made it more limited and alienated from the greater mass of the Indian population? (10 Marks)

Moderates were the early nationalists in the late 19th century. They did play the initial role of instilling the feeling of nationalism, but their politics suffered certain contradictions:-

- * They believed in providence role of Britishers.
- * They didn't wanted to ~~overthrow~~ overthrow British, but only wanted reforms.
- * They believed British ~~was~~ in India wanted welfare of the Indians.
- * They didn't believe in mass actions, as they considered the masses as rigid & orthodox.
- * Only constitutional means - Pleads, Petition, Prayers were opted, which had its own limitations.

Remarks

* They were not ready to ^{fully} boycott the Govt & ~~its~~ its services, even during the Swadeshi boycott movement

& views
 These tactics, not only alienated the masses from their activities, but also initiated ~~extremist~~ militant nationalism.

Limitations due to these methods were:-

- * Britisher's motivation to exploit India
- * Using ~~both~~ Moderates as a tool in their Repression - Cancellation - Suppression Tactics
- * Real mass actions & all India perspective wasn't present in Moderates' methods

Therefore moderate politics couldn't be entirely successful, but still created the grounds for the future movements.

Q6. Nationalist Movement in India before the arrival of M.K. Gandhi has been described as the movement representing the classes as opposed to the masses. Elaborate.

(10 Marks)

Nationalist movement involving the masses in India, started with the advent of M.K. Gandhi in India. Before that these movements were regional & restricted in outlook.

This is evident by:-

- * Early nationalists (Moderates) restricted their movements to the upper class intellectuals. They only believed in the passive role of the masses.
- * Even the 1857 revolt, though saw huge participation, but didn't involve the Zamindars, middle class intellectuals, Merchants etc.
- * Swadeshi Boycott Movement, could it witness the participation of real masses i.e. Peasants, workers, untouchables.

* Many organisations formed eg- Madras Native Association, Indian Association, Indian National Congress, Bombay Presidency Association, were very narrow & parochial in their outlook. Issues they picked up were too local & hence never developed an All India Perspective.

* Home Rule League Movement of 1916, was restricted to Tilak & Besant. They never cared to involve the masses in their movement, though they were working for them.

* Several Revolutionary movements - Ghadarites, Abhinav Bharat, Anushilan Samiti, believed in heroic individual actions.

The real freedom movement involving all the masses & not classes only ~~was~~ started from Champaran 1917.

Remarks

Q7. Examine the role of women in the Nationalist movement before the advent of Gandhi as well as evaluate the role played by Gandhi in the women's involvement in the Nationalist movement. (10 Marks)

Women have contributed an important role in the nationalist movement pre Gandhian & in Gandhian Phase of struggle.

Pre-Gandhian Phase

- * Women actively participated in Swadeshi movement, by boycotting all the foreign goods.
- * Annie Besant's Indian Home Rule League movement helped in creating the awareness among the masses about the importance of Home rule.
- * Annie Besant also helped in uniting the Moderates & Extremists in Lucknow in 1916.
- * Bhikaji Cama played an important role from Berlin, by spreading revolutionary fervour among Indians.

Remarks

* In the late 18th century, Rani Nachiyar & in 1857 - Rani Lakshmi Bai, Begum Haerat Mahal also contributed to the fight against Britishers.

Role of Gandhi in involving women in nationalist movement:-

- * Believed in equality among individuals, thus encouraged women to participate in nationalist movement.
- * He supported women like Sarojini Naidu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- * His values & visions allowed many women to become president of INC
- * His call of "do or die" for different sections of society in 1942, encouraged women like Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali in August 1942

~~* Gandhi's push for social reforms~~

Therefore, though women contributed from early on, but after Gandhi's push, the participation further increased.

Remarks

- Q8. During the Second World War British policy towards India was caught between two polarities - 'Churchillian negativism' and 'Crippsian constructiveness'. Critically analyze the statement. (10 Marks)

2nd world war was a watershed moment in the Indian freedom movement.

Politics in Britain also affected its policies towards India.

Churchillian Negativism is evident from the following:-

- * His adamant attitude against ~~giving~~ giving purna swaraj to India.
- * Unwillingness to accept the demand ~~for~~ of Congress Ministries in 1939 (before Resigning).
- * His views reflected in August Offer which still offering Dominion status despite, the demand for Full independence.

Remarks

However, when Allied Forces started facing huge defeats by the hands of Germany & Japan, Churchill decided to change his stance, by sending Cripps mission

Crippsian Constructiveness is evident from:-

- * Agreeing to the constituent assembly after war.
- * Appreciating the importance of ~~the~~ role of Indian in constitution framing
- * Giving the due importance to Princely states in the constituent assembly (though criticized)

However even Cripps mission couldn't turn out to be constructive :-

- * as it ~~was~~ provided for nominations from princely states
- * Still provided by Dominion status.
- * Allowing states to secede
- * Rigid "take it or leave it" attitude

Finally even this failed, grounds for and Ind. Movement was prepared.

Remarks

Q9. Gandhi's approach dignified the untouchables, but failed to empower them. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

It was in the Non-co-operation movement that, the issue of untouchability came to the forefront, for the first time.

Gandhi helped in the upliftment of untouchables by:-

- * Asking everyone to work for untouchables during true period of struggle.
- * Establishing All India Harijan Sabha, for their upliftment.
- He also collected money for their welfare.
- * Gandhi termed Untouchables as "Harijan" to create behavioural changes among people.
- * He advised Nehru to appoint Ambedkar as a member of Drafting committee.

However his efforts were not very successful in empowering them because:-

Remarks

- * He failed to identify the real cause of caste discrimination, as a reason for untouchability.
- * Even during Non-co-operation movement, nothing was done to empower Agricultural labourers who were mainly Dalits.
- * Gandhi's effort to empower them faced criticism from conservative sections like Madan Mohan Malviya.
- * Untouchables started connecting more with leaders like Ambedkar, Periyar.

Therefore Gandhi, despite good intentions, could not empower the Harijans, due to both external problems & internal problems (Gandhi's strategy against caste annihilation).

Remarks

Q10. Despite an obstructing colonial presence, which factors had facilitated a modest Indian industrial development. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Colonial rulers were present in India to exploit it, from every aspect. Thus they obstructed the growth Indian industries.

However modest Industrial (Indian) growth was seen due to:-

- * Emphasis on Atma Shakti during Swadeshi movement. There & V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, P.C. Ray established industries.
- * Western Education & Technical education imparted, by British helped Indians to get good jobs abroad & earn money & contribute to Industrial development.
- * During American Civil war, Cotton ~~industry~~ production got a big boost, thus, we see several Mills coming up in Bombay Presidency.

Remarks

- * Coming up of FICCI, also supported several indigenous industrialists.
- * Britishers effort in mining, plantation open up new avenues for Indian industrialists.
- * With the development of Infrastructure like Railway, Telegraph, ~~Bank~~ Bankes, & Ports Industries got an additional incentives.
- * Certain Industries, Indians already had a monopoly & established set up e.g. spices, cotton, thus with ~~some~~ certain financial investment, Industries only grew.

However, it must be noted that, India on till very late, didn't have a basic capital ~~industry~~ goods industry. & protection to Indian Industries were given only by 1924. Thus Indian Industrial development was minimal.

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. In the freedom struggle movement, Congress wanted women to be lawbreakers only and not the lawmakers. Critically analyze the statement.
 (15 Marks)

No movement can be successful, without the involvement of the other half. as said by Gandhi, importance of women's contribution is justified.

INC wanting ~~to be~~ women to be lawbreakers

- They supported picketing by women.
- Boycott of goods & services by women was supported.
- INC promoting underground activities started by women (during Quit India Movement).
- Sarojini Naidu was supported to break the salt law ~~during~~ at Dharsana during Civil disobedience Movement.

Remarks

Not law makers?

* Women never contributed in any important drafting work like
- Nehru Report, Resolution on Fundamental Rights etc -

* Handful of women ~~were allowed to be~~ became the president of INC.

However one must realise that women who were breaking the law were self motivated & not forced by INC -

- Graduates like Kadambani Ganguly, Kamladevi Chattopadhyay were supported by INC. Kadambani Ganguly played an important role with Hindustan Sena Dal

- INC also promoted Sucheta Kriplani, Amrita Kaur to play an active role

Remarks

in constituent assembly -

- Sarojini Naidu also accompanied Gandhi to London in the 2nd RTC

Thus we can say that women did play the role of both law breaker & law maker but the latter was relatively lower.

Remarks

Q12. In the 1940s, Indian women crossed all class, caste, and religious barriers during their participation in anti-imperialist and democratic movements but did not organize so well to raise the issue of women empowerment. Critically analyze the statement. (15 Marks)

1940s was the time ~~was~~ when India was becoming stronger in its fight against anti-imperialism. & the contribution of women in this was ~~was~~ important.

Important Contributions

- * Usha Mehta starting an underground radio to propagate nationalist tendencies
- * Capt. ^{Lakshmi} ~~Usha~~ Sehgal, commanding ~~2~~ ^{the} Rani Jhansi Regiment in the INA.
- * Sucheta Kriplani, Sarojini Naidu were also contributing to the movement in U.P. region during Quit India movement
- * We also see massive demonstration by women during the 3 upsurges in 1946 related to INA trials.

Remarks

* Quit India Movement, itself was a multi class movement, involving women in large number.

However they couldn't raise the issue of women empowerment because:-

- * INC wasn't organisationally strong to take up multiple issues.
- * women organisations never could gather huge support for their initiatives as their ~~the~~ efforts were very ~~the~~ restricted.
- * Concept of women empowerment still hadn't reached the grass root level, so efforts of women were futile in raise the same issue.

However we do see the activities of All India women conference, Ramabai in empowering the women.

Remarks

Therefore during 1940s, spirit of political empowerment was on the rise, but exclusive women oriented empowerment couldn't gather much steam.

Q13. Discuss the social and economic impact of the Second World War on the life of Indians and examine, how it led to the remarkable change in approach towards resistance to foreign rule?
(15 Marks)

2nd world war brought several changes in socio economic conditions around the world & India was no exception.

Impacts in India

- * Huge economic distress among the masses, due higher taxes
- * Industrialists profited from the war by exploiting the workers
- * ~~was brought~~ spirit of Humanism & peace only grew, as 2nd world war was very violent
- * Importance of women's contribution to different spheres was realised.
- * ~~People realised~~ People realised & further appreciated the Gandhian method of non violence

Remarks

World ~~was~~ war also changed the approach of freedom movement because:-

- * ~~People~~ myth of white's superiority was busted, because Japan's attacks on Allied forces.
- * Due to economic distress, people were ready for another movement
- * Due to ~~events~~ ^{incidents} like August Offer, Cripps ^{right} ~~mission~~ Mission, British realized the ^{role of} ~~importance~~ of Indians in the constitution making
- * World war also brought ~~under~~ the peasants & workers in the fold of national struggle even more intensively
- * War made the British exhaust of its finance & army, who weren't now willing to further dwell into India's freedom struggle.

Remarks

* Therefore it can be correct to say that 2nd world war changed the dynamics of Indian society & freedom struggle -

Remarks

Q14. India, with several millennia of history, boasts of a rich and diverse cultural heritage, which can be utilized for economic gains while meeting development objectives in a more sustainable manner. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

India boasts the status of having the oldest urban civilisation i.e. Harappa culture. Further with diversity in every aspect of culture, India has a great opportunity for sustainable economic development.

Rich & Diverse Culture

- * Ind has diversity of cuisine, traditions in different parts
- * Variety of music, Dance, Drama in 4 different cardinal directions
- * Diversity in Architectural styles of Temples, Mosques, Caves
- * varieties of painting style
- * Development of different religions & their sect around India

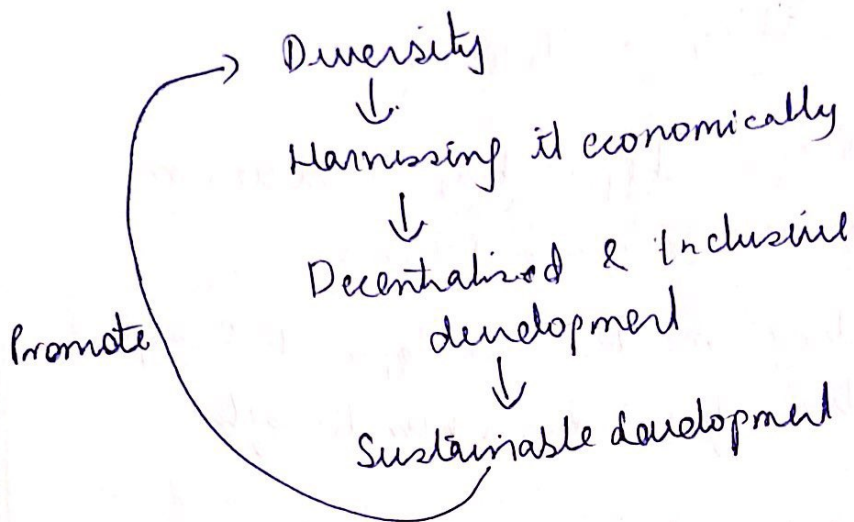
Remarks

How can they be utilized?

- * Promoting theme based tourism
eg- Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- * Promoting market development & export potential for Indian handicrafts
- * Popularising Indian architecture & arts & culture abroad (via INTACH) to attract foreign tourists.

Since these activities, locations, culture & traditions are found at the grassroots level, harnessing them would lead to decentralized development thus inclusive development. Cumulatively it will promote sustainable economic development.

Remarks



Therefore this diversity apart from promoting sustainable development, also increases tolerance. Hence we

need to harness this "diversity dividend"

Remarks

Q15. The initiative of "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" provides platform to enhance understanding and bonding between the States thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India. In this context, discuss the objective of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' and activities through which this bonding can be strengthened.

(15 Marks)

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat is an initiative of Ministry of Culture, which tries to increase the internal cohesion of the state.

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat (EBBSB) will try to :-

- * Make people aware about different culture
- * Helps them appreciate the diversity
- * Promote tolerance & Humanistic values
- * ~~But~~ Promote internal cohesion thus reducing inter-state disputes.
- * ^{Helps us} Fulfill the Fundamental duties of respecting the national culture & heritage

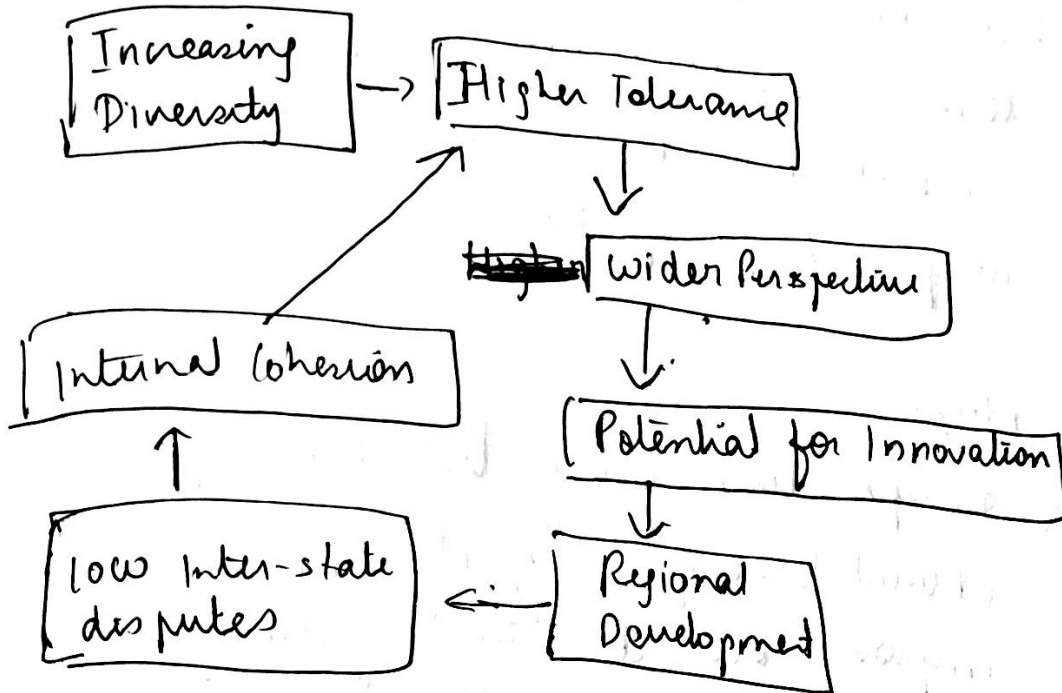
Remarks

EBSSB, will promote exchange programmes between schools of different regions. Thus by visiting different regions, schools, ^{students} will be able to appreciate different culture & diversity.

Further other steps can be taken to strengthen the internal bond:-

- * Making it compulsory to study a regionally different language in schools
- * Introduce ~~course~~ topics about the history of NE India in school, as it is still very isolated
- * Awareness needs to be created among Indians on the lines of Unity in Diversity.

Remarks



Remarks

Q16. India's ancient inscriptions and temples do not just have religious and cultural value, lessons can be drawn from these to solve the crisis like water stress and drought. Discuss. (15 Marks)

India has a very rich culture in terms of civilisation, scriptures, ~~and~~ technology, which can be utilised in present perspectives.

How?

- * Inspiration from the drainage (Flood Drainage) of Harappa, to improve our dryland farming.
- * Canal systems of Vijaynagara can be replicated for ~~to~~ perennial water supply.
- * Traveller's account suggest of highly productive agriculture in Bengal region, which can be looked into to improve the productivity, which is decreasing.

Remarks

- * Several Step tanks are found in temples belonging to Solanki style. They can be created elsewhere in present times to conserve water.
- * ~~Basolis~~ ~~Agresan~~ Several Basolis made in Delhi & elsewhere are another good inspiration for rain water harvesting.
- * Idea of creating water tanks in Dravidian style temples, can be replicated at a decentralised level, to provide decentralised access to water.

Therefore we have enough ways to ~~promote~~ reduce the water stress, in our cultural heritage, which must be harnessed.

Remarks

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Remarks

Q17. "Protecting ancient monuments and other archaeological sites is an important step in preserving India's heritage and culture, and everybody can play a part". Critically examine the present institutional mechanism in place to protect our architecture. Also, suggest innovative measures that can be employed to address the issue. (15 Marks)

Protecting our Ancient monuments & archaeological sites is provided in DPSPs & Fundamental duties (Art 51A).

Why is it important?

- * To inspire our younger & future ~~lead~~ generation about rich culture
- * Constitutional duty.
- * Promote & popularise India's image abroad.
- * To inspire any future architecture, painting, thoughts etc.

Remarks

Present institutional mechanism to protect :-

- * ASI is responsible for maintaining the archaeological sites.
- * Ministry of Culture has launched Monumental Mitra scheme to protect them.

Problems:-

- * ASI doesn't have adequate funds & resources.
- * Problem of climate change isn't addressed.
- * Involvement of NGOs, Community in preserving the monument is still not enough.
- * No comprehensive policy & standards for preserving & protecting these sites.

Suggestions

- * Develop comprehensive policy dealing with all ~~the~~ challenges specially climate change.
- * Implement the NDMA 2017 guidelines for protecting the monuments.
- * Involvement of Private sector, NGOs.
Recently created Monument Mitra is a good step.
- * create awareness about these monuments & its protection among masses.
- * ~~Develop~~ Integrate Monument protection with Swachh Bharat & Digital India (e-surveillance) to enhance the tourist experience.
- * Development Monument protection Rating system.

Remarks

Q18. Discuss the major influences over the style and architecture of temple construction in India? Also examine the Influence that merchants and kings had over the temple construction? (15 Marks)

India has different styles of temples in India; they vary from region to region.

Different influences.

- * Buddhist influence in the Pala style of temples & temples in Kashmir
- * Influence of Islamic architecture in Golden temple
- * Confluence of Indo-Islamic style in ~~epistol~~ Vijaynagra style of temples.
- * Vatsyayan's Kamasutra, as an inspiration for the Khajuraho temples.
- * Mount Everest as an inspiration for the several Odisha temples w.r.t their shikharas. ~~eg. Raja~~

Remarks

* Kailasnath Temple of Ellora is replica of a temple in Pattadakal, built by Rashtrakulas.

* Chariot has been the source of ~~temp~~ inspiration for Konark temple.

* Musical notes inspired Vithalwami temples.

Merchants & kings had great influence:-

* They provided money for construction

* kings tried to gain legitimacy through temples construction.

* ~~with in~~ kings tried to create big temples in order showcase his strength & valour.

* Merchants tried to gain popularity by funding their ~~development~~ construction.

Remarks

Temples in India, were not just religious space, but a small town of activities in itself. Therefore Rich & ruling class tried to ~~to~~ construct more temples ~~to~~ as a part of their religious duty & for economic development.

Remarks

Q19. Congress politics during the first 20 years of its history is roughly referred to as moderate politics. How far do you agree that the leaders were conscious of the exploitative nature of British rule, but wanted its reform not expulsion?
(15 Marks)

Initial phase of INC was dominated by Moderates like Naraji, ~~...~~ W.C. Bannerjee, R.C. Buth et al.

Leaders were conscious about exploitative nature because :-

- * They brought out the economic critique of imperialist policies
- * They were aware about reason of poverty in India, which was British policy.
- * They knew about injustice done to agricultural farmers by Permanent Settlement.
- * They proposed Administrative reforms as they knew about several lessons in British administration

Remarks

* Moderates ~~are~~ were aware ~~of~~ that partition of Bengal was ^{done} due to ~~the~~ rising nationalist tendencies.

However they demanded reforms, ^{not} expulsion because:-

- * They believed in the providential role of British.
- * They thought India wasn't ready for complete independence yet.
- * They also knew British was too strong to be ousted by a militant movement.
- * They wanted to communicate the problem to the British, assuming that after acknowledging it, latter would resolve it.

Remarks

Thus they only demanded for reforms

such as :-

- * Indianisation of services
- * Reduction in military expenditure
- * Abolishment of salt & Tax
- * Promoting industrialisation with Indian capital.
- * Separation of Executive & Judiciary.
- * Abolishment of Indian Council.
- * More representation of Indians in viceroy's executive council.

Therefore the aforesaid statement is correct in this regard.

Remarks

Q20. The Government of India had introduced many Acts in the late 19th and early 20th century to introduce the principle of representative of government. Examine in detail the impacts of these reforms. (15 Marks)

Govt of British India introduced many ~~may~~ many impact because of several compulsions, either in India or in England.

These acts were:-

Indian Council Act of 1861

- It lead ~~to~~ to the decentralisation of legislative power in Bombay & Madras legislature.
- Governor in the provinces now had the ordinance power, thus was more powerful.

Indian Council Act of 1892

- It increased the deliberative role of the ~~the~~ council
- No. of members in legislative councils

Remarks

was increased & chances for Indian representation also became high.

Most important Acts though were published in early 20th centuries:-

GoI act 1909:-

- * It sowed the seeds for communalisation by providing separate Electorates.
- * However element of election was introduced though indirect
- * ~~Vote~~ financial control of legislature over the council increased, due to voting on budgets

GoI act 1919:-

- * It was done [introduced to please the Moderates.
- * Central Govt. ~~was made~~ & Provincial

Remarks

- Govt. were made to look responsible but in reality Executive Council still had immense powers.
- However, it was a step towards provincial empowerment, though a small one.

Govt, 1935-

- * It only tried to make the focus of INC turn towards provinces
- * Brought the core leadership of INC in colonial administration & weakened the movement
- * It also promoted communalism, as it extended the communal electorate.
- * However it helped the Independent India to formulate its constitution - ~~before~~

These acts majorly affected negatively to the national movement, barring certain exceptions.

Remarks